



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

THE IE. ROOT \*QĒU-: 'NUERE, NUTARE, CEVERE;  
QUATERE, CUDERE; CUBARE, INCUMBERE.' II

Here also may belong Goth. *hafjan* 'heben,' etc., with IE. dissimilatory loss of *u* on account of the following labial. Compare especially the meanings of OE. *hebban* 'raise, lift up,' with *ūp* 'rise in the air, fly,' NE. *heave* 'raise, lift; lift with effort; weigh, heft; cause to swell or bulge upward; bring up or forth with effort, utter painfully (sigh, groan); throw upward or outward, cast or toss with force, hurl; *intr.* 'rise, swell, bulge out; rise and fall with alternate motions, as the waves of the sea, the lungs in difficult or painful breathing, the earth in an earthquake, etc.; pant, as after severe exertion; make an effort to vomit, retch,' etc., *heave* 'an act of heaving, swell, as of the waves of the sea, of the lungs in difficult breathing, etc.; a rise of land, knoll,' *heaves* 'a disease of horses, characterized by difficult and laborious respiration,' OE. *hefe* 'weight; feeling of oppression (in heart),' *hefig* 'heavy, grievous, unpleasant, difficult,' *hefigian* 'lie heavy on, burden; oppress, afflict,' etc.

Compare the similar loss of *u* in Skt. *kapi* 'incense,' Gr. *καπνός* 'breathe, gasp,' *καπνός* 'smoke, vapor,' Russ. *kópot'* 'feiner Russ, Staub,' *koptít* 'mit Rauch schwarz machen, räuchern,' dial. *kopotěl* 'dahinstieben, schnell laufen,' etc. (Berneker, 565).

The following are given by Berneker as related: LRuss. *kípno* 'es ist Tauwetter, ist kotig,' *kípńity* 'tauen,' Serb.-Cr. *kòpnjeti* 'tauen, schmelzen; dahinschwinden; in Ohnmacht fallen; vor Sehnsucht vergehen' (so also Lat. *cupidus* 'pining, languishing for'). But if these belong here, why not the following? Russ. dial. *po-kvapít* 'tröpfeln,' Slov. *kvapati*, *-iti*, Czech, Slovak. *kvapati* idem, *kvapa* 'Tropfen'; and also OBulg. *kapati* 'tröpfeln, triefen,' Russ. *kápat* 'in Tropfen herabfallen, tröpfeln, triefen,' *kánuť* 'zerrinnen; versinken, verschwinden,' Serb.-Cr. *kăpati* 'tröpfeln; dahinschwinden, schmachten,' Pol. *kapać* 'tröpfeln,' dial. 'sterben, umkommen; verarmen,' *kapieć* 'verkommen; abnehmen.'

With *heave* we may certainly compare OE. *hæf* 'sea,' OFris. *hef*, MLG. *haf* 'Meer, See,' *have*, *havene* 'Hafen,' OE. *hæfen* 'haven.' The sea was naturally described as 'that which heaves, rises and falls,' and *haven* as a 'roadsted,' i.e., where ships ride at anchor. For meaning compare Gr. *σάλος* 'any unsteady, tossing motion, esp. the rolling swell of the sea: the open, exposed sea; a roadstead, anchorage.'

Here also may belong OHG. *habaro* (swelling, tuft) 'Hafer, Haber,' OLG. *havaro*, ON. *hafre* idem. Compare OBulg. *koprŭ* 'anethum' (eine Doldenpflanze), Russ. *koprŭ* 'Dill, Anethum graveolens; Seefenchel,' Slov. *kópər* 'Dill; Kamille,' *kóprc* 'Fenchel.' For meaning compare Gr. *οἶδος* 'swelling, tumor,' OHG. *eiz* 'Eiterbeule': OE. *ātan* 'oats,' not as 'corn,' but 'tuft, panicle'; Lat. *pānus* 'tuft,' *pānīcum* 'panic grass.' Cf. No. 14a.

f) Goth. *af/vapjan* 'ersticken, auslöschen,' *af/vapnan* intr. 'ersticken, erlöschen,' MHG. *verwepfen* 'umschlagen, kahmig werden (von Getränken),' Icel. *hvap* 'dropsical flesh' (cf. Walde<sup>2</sup>, 80), Norw. *kvap* 'en blød el. fugtig masse,' 'a soft or wet mass,' *kvapen* 'blød, fugtig, vædskefuld; opsvulmet, aaben, gabende (om saar),' 'soft, wet; swollen, open, gaping (of wounds),' *kvapa* 'hovne; være blød el. vædskefuld, afsondre vædske (om saar, om gummisvedende træer),' 'swell; become soft or water-soaked, exude fluid (of wounds or gum trees).'

Icel. *hvap*, etc., may come from IE. *\*kʷəb-* rather than *\*qʷəb-* (author, *Class. Phil.*, VII, 331 f.). But in any case if the above words go together, then the underlying meaning is 'rise, heave, swell,' etc., as in No. 17e. This idea seems to be also in NE. *whopper* 'anything uncommonly large; a monstrous lie,' although here the meaning may have developed from *whop* 'beat,' as in *whacker* 'something large of its kind, whopper' from *whack* 'beat,' *slashing* 'very big, whacking' from *slash*, etc. Compare Goth. *hʷōpan* 'sich einer Sache rühmen, sich gegen einen brüsten.' Here the primary meaning may well have been 'swell: talk big, boast.' Here also perhaps MLG. *wappen* (OS. *\*hwappo*?) pl. 'Fruchtrispfen (v. Schilf),' 'tuft, panicle': Norw. dial. *hupp* 'Quaste,' OS. *hiopo* 'Dornstrauch,' Pol. *czub* 'Büschel, Schopf,' etc. These belong to the base *\*qʷəb-* 'bend, move to and fro, up and down, heave, swell; bend toward,

rush upon; drive,’ etc.: Lat. *cubāre*, *cumbere*, *incumbere* ‘lean toward, overhang: rush upon, fall upon,’ MHG. *wepfen* ‘hüpfen, springen,’ OE. *hwōpan* ‘threaten.’

For Goth. *lvōpan* ‘boast’: OE. *hwōpan* ‘threaten’ compare Lat. *exsultāre* ‘leap, dance: exult, rejoice, vaunt, boast’: *insultāre* ‘spring upon: insult, revile, scoff at.’ So also in the following: MHG. *hæne act.* ‘hochfahrend, übermütig, zornig’: *pass.* ‘verachtet, in Schmach lebend,’ *hænen* ‘schmähen,’ MHG. *hutzen* ‘sich schwingend, schaukelnd bewegen,’ *hiuze* ‘munter, frech,’ Gr. *κῦδιάω* ‘exult, vaunt, pride oneself,’ *κῦδαίνω* ‘exalt, honor, praise,’ etc.: MHG. *hotzen* ‘schütteln, in Bewegung setzen,’ Swab. *hützen* ‘hetzen, treiben,’ OSwed. *hȳta* ‘threaten,’ Gr. *κυδάζω* ‘revile, abuse,’ etc. Swiss *huderen* ‘in Verwirrung geraten; unordentlich arbeiten; schlemmen, prassen, liederlich leben’: *hudlen* ‘schütteln, rütteln und damit zerstören; hart behandeln, höhnen; zanken, schimpfen.’ Goth. *hūhjan* ‘häufen,’ OBulg. *kyčiti* ‘sich aufblähen, stolz sein,’ Russ. *kicít* ‘stolz machen’: Sorb. *kwačíc* ‘krümmen,’ Gr. *κακός* ‘low, base, vile,’ *κακώω* ‘afflict, hurt, maltreat,’ *κακίζω* ‘blame, reproach.’

g) Skt. *kvāthati* ‘kocht, siedet,’ *kvāthá-h* ‘Decoct,’ *kōthayati* ‘lässt verwesen,’ *kōtha-h* ‘Verwesung, Fäulnis, faulendes Geschwür,’ *kuthita-h* ‘stinkend,’ Goth. *lvapjan* ‘schäumen’ (Uhlenbeck, *AI. Wb.*, 57, 66, 69), OE. *hwaperian* ‘foam or surge (of sea).’ Here also Gr. *κῆρος* (puffing, spouting) ‘a sea-monster: seal; whale, shark, thunny.’ For meaning compare Gr. *φύσαλος* ‘a fish which puffs itself out; a whale,’ *φύσα* ‘a pair of bellows; breath, blast.’ Cf. No. 13.

h) OBulg. *kvasǔ* ‘sauerteig; saueres Getränk,’ Russ. *kvásit* ‘säuern,’ LRuss. *kváséc* ‘Ampfer,’ *kvasnýja* ‘wilder Apfelbaum,’ *kváša* ‘Brei aus gegorenem Buchweizenmehl,’ Bulg. *kvášǔ* ‘säuere; weiche ein, nasse,’ Czech *kvas* ‘Sauerteig; Schmaus, Fest, Vergnügen,’ *kvāsiti* ‘säuern, gären lassen; schmausen,’ Pol. *kwas* ‘Säure, Sauerteig; saurer Trank; üble Laune,’ *kwasić* ‘säuern,’ *-się* ‘zürnen’; Russ. *kisnút* ‘säuern, versäuern,’ *ras-k.*, *-kisať* ‘beim Gären aufgehen; schwach, matt werden,’ LRuss. *kýsnuty* ‘gären, sauer werden; weinen,’ Czech *kysati* ‘gären, sauer werden; auflaufen vom Brot,’ Slovak. ‘faulen, eitern,’ Serb.-Cr. *kišati* ‘nass werden,’ *kišjeti* ‘regnen,’ Lett. *kúsāt* ‘wallen, siedend,’ *kúsuls* ‘Sprudel,’ *kust* ‘schmelzen.’

These are supposed to have Slav. *-s-* from *-ts-*, and be derivatives of the base in No. 17*g*. It is more probable that the *-s-* in some cases is from original *-s-*, in others from *-sk-*. Compare Lith. *kūszlas*, *kuszlis* 'schwächlich, kümmerlich, von Pflanzen,' Lett. *kusls* 'schwach, klein und zart von neugeborenen Kindern,' *kust* 'schmelzen tauen; ermüden,' *kāusēt* 'schmelzen; müde machen, die Kräfte aufreiben; viel essen,' *putra kāuse* 'die kochende Grütze steigt empor,' *kausēt* 'alles durcheinander mischen (bes. Flüssiges); schlingend und schluckend essen,' NE. dial. *hush* 'a gush or rush of water; the sound made by water flowing swiftly but smoothly,' *vb.* 'send or let forth water with a rush,' NHG. *husch* 'Frostschauer; vorübergehender Platzregen,' *husche* 'plötzlicher kurzer Regen oder Schneefall,' *huschen*, NE. *hush*, etc., Icel. *hyskinn* 'slothful, lazy,' Lat. *vēscus* (*\*qyēskos*) 'small, little, thin, weak, feeble; dainty (in eating),' *vēsculī* 'male curati et graciles homines,' *vēscor* 'fill one's self with food or drink, feed on, consume; enjoy, make use of, use': Norw. dial. *hosen* 'løs, svampagtig, porøs (om læder, vævet, tøy); vattersottig; ufrisk,' 'of loose texture, porous; dropsical; stale,' *hosna* 'blive svampet, som en vattersottig el. dranker,' 'become spongy or bloated,' *hysja* 'danne en hoi opsats af aabne og løst opsatteting,' Gr. κύστη · ἄρος σπογγίτης, Skt. *cōṣa-h* 'Brennen, Hitze (als krankhaftes Gefühl).'

18. From *\*qēu-* 'bend, turn,' etc., comes *\*qēu-* 'look, watch, perceive, see,' etc., 'lauschen; wahrnehmen.' The words that are usually thrown together here do not properly come under one head, for they have not all developed in the same way. In some cases they represent the primary meaning 'bend or turn toward, give attention to,' whence 'look, gaze at; expect, hope, desire.' In other cases the underlying idea is 'lurk, lauern, lauschen.' This primarily had reference to one lying in ambush for an enemy or stalking game (as in Lat. *insidior*, MHG. *lūzen* 'verborgen liegen, lauern, heimlich hervorschauen,' *lūschen* 'lauschen,' and many others), or to the augur who from the security of the inclosure marked out by his mystic rites observed the omens or inspected the sacrificial victim.

These different significations cannot always be distinguished, for the same word may develop in the two ways. In the first group belong in part Nos. 18*a*, *b*, *g*, *h*, *i*, and no doubt some of the words

of most of the other groups. Compare also ON., Nicel. *horfa* ‘turn, be turned: look, watch.’ And yet from the very same base, from the primary meaning ‘turn,’ come *hverfa* ‘turn round; turn away, disappear, vanish, be lost from sight,’ *horfinn* ‘out of sight, lost; abandoned, forsaken,’ *hvarf* ‘disappearance,’ OE. *forhweorfan* ‘come to an end, be destroyed,’ *gehwierfan* ‘overturn, destroy,’ etc. (No. 5).

In the second group plainly belong Lat. *caveo* ‘avoid, guard against, take heed; ward off (a blow); protect; look out for; provide, order,’ *cautus* ‘wary, careful, circumspect; sly, cunning; made safe, secured; safe, secure (ab incursu belli; murorum firmitate).’ Here the idea of security and of looking out from a safe retreat comes from ‘bend down, crouch: lurk, lauern.’ The same idea is in Slovak. *čuhať* ‘lauern, lauschen, aufpassen.’ So also Germ. *\*hauzian* signifies ‘give way, cease, aufhören,’ as well as ‘turn to, stretch out toward, pertinere, appertinere, gehören,’ and ‘turn toward, listen, hear.’ In the first meaning compare Swiss *hüren* ‘kauern, geduckt sitzen’: *gehür* ‘geheuer, sicher; ruhig, gemütlich; gebühlich, massvoll, mässig,’ MHG. *gehiure* ‘geheuer; sanft, lieblich, angenehm,’ OHG., OS. *unhiuri* ‘grausig, schrecklich,’ OE. *hēore, hýre* ‘safe, cautus; pleasant, good,’ *unhýre* ‘fierce, cruel, grievous,’ etc., though these probably have IE. *r*.

a) OBulg. *čuti* ‘merken, fühlen,’ Russ. *čujať* ‘empfinden, fühlen, wittern, spüren; wahrnehmen, hören,’ LRuss. *čúty* ‘fühlen, empfinden; hören,’ Slov. *čúti* ‘hören, wachen,’ *čúvati* ‘wachen, hüten,’ Pol. *czuć* ‘fühlen, riechen, wittern,’ OE. *hāwian* ‘gaze on, survey,’ *behāwian* ‘look carefully, take care’; Skt. *ā-kūtam* ‘Absicht,’ ‘intention,’ *ā-kūvatē* ‘beabsichtigt,’ *kavīh* ‘Seher, Weiser, Dichter,’ Lat. *cavēre* (*\*qəḡē-*) ‘guard against,’ etc., *cautus* ‘sacerdos,’ Gr. *κοέω* ‘mark, perceive.’ Cf. Berneker, 162 f. with lit.

The Greek word, which does not have the proper form from a root *\*qēu-*, may belong rather to the root *\*squeu-* in *θυσκοός* ‘priest,’ OHG. *scouwōn* ‘schauen,’ etc. And yet a number of words that evidently belong to *\*qēu-* have the gradation *\*qeu-*, *\*qou-*, though sometimes regularly shortened.

To these I should add OBulg. *kovŭ* ‘ένστασις, Aufstand; ἐπιβουλή, Nachstellung; πτερνισμός, Trug,’ *kovŭnikŭ* ‘Aufrührer,’ *kovarŭstvo* ‘τρόπος, Sinnesart, Character,’ ChSl. *kovarŭnŭ* ‘πανούργος, ränkevoll,’

Russ. *kóvy* 'Ränke, Verschwörung,' Serb.-Cr. *kòvaran* 'falsch,' *kovárstvo* 'Schlauheit,' *na-kòvati* 'Lügen schmieden,' Slov. *kovár* 'Anstifter,' *kováriti* 'Ränke schmieden,' *kovárən* 'schlau, listig, hämisch' (given by Berneker, 593, under *kovati* 'schmieden'). Compare Lat. *cautus* 'wary, careful; sly, cunning'; Czech *čhati* 'lauern,' Goth. *hugjan* 'denken, meinen,' OE. *hycgan* 'think of, plot,' Skt. *kúhaka-h* 'Schelm, Betrüger, Heuchler.'

b) Russ. dial. *čuchat* 'wahrnehmen, hören,' Slov. *čúhati* 'spüren, ahnen,' Czech *čich* 'Sinn, Witterung, Spur,' *čichati* 'an etwas riechen, schnüffeln,' Upper Sorb. *čuchać* 'schnüffeln,' Gr. *ἀκέει* : *τηρεῖ* Hes., *ἀκούω* 'hear,' Goth. *hausjan* idem, OE. *hieran* 'listen to, pay attention to, obey, minister; hear; belong, appertain,' OHG. *hören* 'hören, anhören; einem zuhören, gehorchen; gehören,' MHG. also 'aufhören, endigen,' Lat. *custos* 'guardian' (*idem, ibid.*). Here also probably OE. *hyrian* 'imitate' (follow ?), *onhyrian* 'imitate, emulate.'

c) Czech *čhati* 'lauern,' *čhati* 'Vogelstellen,' Slovak. *čuhat* 'lauern, lauschen, aufpassen,' base *\*qēugh-*: Goth. *hugs* 'Verstand,' *hugjan* 'denken, meinen,' *af-hugjan* 'bezaubern,' ON. *hugr* 'mind, thought; mood, heart, temper, feeling, affection; desire, wish; foreboding,' *hyggia* 'think, mean, believe; imagine, apprehend; (af) turn one's attention away from; (at) attend to, mind, behold; refl. bethink oneself, suppose,' *huga* 'think out; keep in store for one; attend to, look after (at); provide for (*fyrir*),' *hugall* 'mindful, attentive; kind, charitable,' *hugð* 'love, interest, affection,' Goth. *gahugds* 'Verstand, Gesinnung,' OE. *gehygd* 'mind, thought,' *hygdig* 'thoughtful; modest, chaste,' *hyge* 'mind, heart, mood; courage; pride,' *hycgan* 'think of; plot; be intent on, determine, endeavor; hope; (fram) be averse to,' *behycgan* 'consider; trust (on),' *for-hycgan* 'despise; neglect, ignore; reject,' *hyht* 'hope, joy, pleasure,' *behytan* (on) 'set hopes on, trust in,' *hogian* 'be intent on, consider; intend, wish,' *hogu* 'solicitude, care,' OHG. *hugu* 'Sinn, Geist; Andenken; Freude,' *hucken*, *hogēn* 'denken, meinen, gedenken, verlangen,' *hugelīh* 'froh, freudig, munter,' MDu. *hoge*, *heuge* 'thought, consideration, remembrance, joy,' *hogen*, *heugen* 'think of, remember, desire, rejoice.'

These are from a base *\*qēugh-*, which probably developed its meanings from those of the enlarged form. That is, strictly it is

not a derivative of *qēu-* in No. 18a, but in No. 1; for the words in this group have a variety of meanings derived from ‘bend’: ‘stoop, crouch, lurk, watch for; incline toward, pay attention to, consider, think; be intent on, endeavor, desire; rely on, trust, hope; be inclined toward, take interest in, be gentle, kind, loving to; bend out, swell, be joyful, courageous, proud,’ etc.

We may therefore compare the Skt. base *kuh-* in *viṣū-kuh-* ‘nach beiden Seiten zerfallend,’ *kúha-ka-h* ‘Schelm, Betrüger, Heuchler,’ *kuhakam* ‘Gaukelei, Betrügerei,’ *a-kuha-h* ‘kein Betrüger,’ *kuharam* ‘Höhle,’ etc., and Gr. *καυχάομαι* (\**qəugh-* ‘bend out, swell’) ‘boast, vaunt oneself,’ *καύχη* ‘a boasting, vaunting’: OE. *hyge* ‘courage, pride.’ With Skt. *kúhaka-h*, etc., Uhlenbeck, *PBB.*, 30, 293, compares Czech *kouzlo* ‘Zauber, Zauberei,’ *kouzelný* ‘zauberhaft,’ *kouzlit* ‘zaubern, hexen,’ etc.: compare Goth. *af-hugjan* ‘bezaubern.’

d) White Russ. *s-kumác* ‘verstehen,’ Czech *koumati*, *s-koumati* ‘merken, gewahr werden, inne werden, verstehen,’ *skoumati* ‘forschen, ausforschen, ergründen, untersuchen’ may represent both \**qēu-* and \**sgeu-* (cf. Berneker, 643).

e) Lith. *kvóčia-s* (*man*) ‘mir dünkt, ich ahne’: Skt. *ā-kūtam* ‘Absicht,’ OBulg. *čuti* ‘merken, fühlen.’ Here also may belong Lat. *vātēs* ‘seer.’ Otherwise Walde<sup>2</sup>, 809.

f) Russ. *čúdit-ša* ‘scheinen, vorkommen,’ *čúdo* ‘Wunder,’ *čudésit* ‘verrückte Streiche machen,’ OBulg. *čudo* ‘Wunder,’ *čuditi se* ‘sich wundern,’ LRuss. *čúdo* ‘Wunder, Seltenheit, Ungetüm,’ Russ. *čuddákū* ‘Sonderling,’ *čudóvišće* ‘Ungeheuer,’ etc.; Russ. (old) *kudesy* ‘Zauberei,’ *kudesīnikū* ‘Zauberer,’ *kudesá* ‘Zauberei, Hexerei; Weih-nachten,’ *kudésit* ‘zaubern, gaukeln; Possen treiben’ (Berneker, 161, 637), to which add Russ. *pro-kúdit* ‘schlechte Streiche machen, Schabernack spielen,’ *pro-kúda* ‘dummer Streich; Schelm,’ *kudī* ‘schwarze Kunst,’ dial. *o-kúdnikū* ‘Hexenmeister; Spassvogel’ (given by Berneker under *kuditi*); Gr. *kūdos* ‘glory, fame, honor,’ *kūdpós* ‘glorious, renowned,’ *kūdiōn* ‘more advantageous,’ *kūdiáō* ‘exult, vaunt, pride oneself,’ *kūdaíō* ‘honor, praise; flatter, fawn upon’ (Boisacq, 529 f. with lit.): OE. *hwatan* ‘omens, divination,’ *hwata* ‘augur, diviner,’ *hwatian* ‘practice divination.’



These words are no doubt directly related to those in No. 12, not derived from \**qēu-* in No. 18a. The underlying idea is 'unsteady, wavering motion.' This gives the words for 'juggle, juggler, jugglery.' Less directly it gives words for 'appear, apparition, omen, wonder, augur,' etc. It is a group of words that show us prehistoric man hesitating in awe before the unusual sight or sound: the flight or call of a bird, the strange movement in the gloom, the flickering light over the moorland, or the flash of a shooting star.

For meaning compare OE. *wafian* 'wave, brandish,' *wāfian* 'waver, hesitate: gaze in wonder, be astonished, wonder at,' *wāfung* 'amazement; pageantry,' *wāfre* 'restless, flickering,' *wāfer-nes* 'pomp, pageant,' Skt. *vāpati* 'wirft, streut,' *vāpuḥ* 'wundersam, wunderbar schön, Wundererscheinung, Schönheit' (author, *MLN.*, XV, 98); OE. *windan* 'wind, turn; hesitate,' *wandian* 'hesitate: stand in awe of; care for, regard,' *wundor* 'wonder, wonderful thing, miracle,' *wundrian* 'wonder (at), admire.'

So here we may compare Skt. *cōdati* 'treibt an,' NPers. *čust* 'flink, tätig, passend' (: *kūdos*), MHG. *hiuze* 'munter, frech' (: *kūdiāw* 'stolz sein, sich brüsten'), *hutzen* 'sich schwingend, schaukelnd bewegen' (: OBulg. *čuditi se* 'sich wundern'), etc.

g) Lat. *cubo* 'lie down, recline; incline, slope,' *incubo* 'lie upon, brood upon: brood over, jealously watch a thing, either to keep or get possession of it,' *incubo* 'a spirit that watches over buried treasures,' *incumbo* 'lean or recline upon, incline toward, turn to: bend one's attention to, apply or devote oneself to, pay attention to,' OE. *tō-hopa* 'expectation, hope,' *hopian* 'hope; put trust in' (*tō*), OLFr. *tō-hopa* 'Hoffnung, Zuversicht,' MDu. *hope*, MLG. *hope*, *hopene*, MHG. *hoffe*, *hoffene* idem, *hoffen*, etc. (Franck, *Et. Wb.*<sup>2</sup>, 261). Cf. No. 9. Here, of course, everyone must admit that the meanings 'pay attention to, watch; expect, hope; trust' have arisen in the base \**qēub-* 'bend,' not from \**qēu-* in No. 18a.

h) Lat. *cupio* 'be inclined to, well-disposed toward, favor, gewogen sein (with dat.); verlangen, long for, desire, wish (acc.),' *cupidus* 'longing for, desiring, wishing; eager, greedy; lustful; avaricious; inclined toward, favoring.' These plainly indicate the primary meaning 'bend, turn toward, be inclined' not 'in Gemütswallung sein,' though *cupio* is undoubtedly related to Skt. *kūpyati*

‘gerät in Wallung, zürnt.’<sup>1</sup> More nearly related in meaning are Skt. *cōpati* ‘bewegt sich, rührt sich,’ Czech *kvapiti* ‘eilen,’ *kvapný* ‘eilig,’ early *kyprý* ‘strebsam, emsig, eifrig, frisch.’

With Czech *kyprý* ‘eifrig, frisch’ (how different this from *kypěti* ‘aufwallen, gären,’ Lat. *vapidus*), Bulg. *kíper*, fem. *kípra* ‘hübsch’ compare Umbr. *Cubrar* ‘Bonae,’ Sabin. *cuprum* ‘bonum,’ not ‘erwünscht, begehrenswert’ (von Planta, I, 122), but ‘inclined toward, kindly disposed, geneigt, hold, gewogen, propitius, favens,’ and Gr. *κίπρις* (swelling, blooming) ‘a name of Aphrodite; love, ἔρως; bloom, blossom, esp. of the olive and vine,’ *κυπρίζω* ‘bloom.’ In form these are closely related to Lith. *kuprà* (swelling) ‘Höcker,’ OHG. *hovar* idem, etc. Perhaps *hübsch* belongs semantically here, with later association with *Hof*, with which, however, it is in any case ultimately related. Compare MHG. *hübesch* ‘fein gebildet und gesittet, unterhaltend, schön,’ NHG. *hübsch*, Swiss *hübschelich* ‘sachte, sanft, bedächtig, behutsam, vorsichtig, sorgfältig; bescheiden; langsam, leise.’ This comes very close to the meanings of Lat. *caute*, *cautus*.

i) From the stem-form \**q̥uoi-*, \**q̥ui-* come OPruss. *quoi* ‘er will,’ *quāits* ‘Wille,’ *quoitit* ‘wollen,’ Lith. *kvėczù*, *kvėsti* ‘einladen,’ Lat. *invītāre* ‘invite, allure, attract, incite; summon, challenge,’ *vīs* ‘thou wilt,’ *invītus* ‘unwilling, reluctant,’ Gr. *κοίται · γυναικῶν ἐπιθυμίαι*, *κίσσα* ‘the longing of pregnant women, craving for strange food,’ *κισσάω* ‘crave, long for, yearn after,’ Skt. *kēta-h* ‘Wille, Begierde, Absicht, Aufforderung, Einladung’ (cf. Walde<sup>2</sup>, 391 with lit.). The primary meaning is ‘bend toward, incline’ as in No. 18h, and ‘wave to, beckon: attract, invite.’ Compare also Lith. *kvitōti* ‘lauschen, wittern’: Gr. *κινυσθαι · ἰδεῖν*, *διανοεῖσθαι*, Russ. *cújať*, etc., and LRuss. *kývaty* ‘winkeln,’ *kyv* ‘Locken’ (No. 1).

Inasmuch as ‘bend’ is the underlying meaning, it is quite possible to compare *vitāre* ‘avoid’ (i.e., ‘bend from, draw back’) with *invītus*, *invitare*, a combination that Walde<sup>2</sup>, 844, declares “unannehmbar.” Compare ON. *hopa* ‘draw back, recoil,’ Lat. *cubāre*, etc.: OE. *hopian* ‘hope,’ Lat. *incumbere* ‘incline toward, pay attention to.’

<sup>1</sup> One might as well refer *wollen* to *wallen*, though here also both may be derived from a root \**uel-* ‘turn, roll,’ etc.

19. OBulg. *kovati* 'schmieden,' Russ. *kovát'* 'schmieden, hämmern,' Lith. *káuti* 'schlagen, schmieden; kämpfen,' *kovà* 'Kampf,' Lett. *nû-kaût* 'erschlagen, töten,' *kawa* 'Schicht,' OE. *hēawan*, pret. *hēow* 'hew, cut; cut down, kill,' *gehēaw* 'gnashing (of teeth),' OHG. *houwan* 'hauen, schlagen,' *houwa* 'Haue, Hacke,' etc., Lat. *cūdo* 'beat, pound; forge; stamp, coin,' Ir. *cuad* 'schlagen, kämpfen'; ChSl. *kyjǐ* 'Hammer, Knüttel,' LRuss. *kyj* 'Stock, Prügel,' Lith. *kújis* 'Hammer,' etc. (cf. Berneker, 592 f., 676).

The base *\*qēu-*, *qōu-*, *qəu-*, *qǔ-* may be directly derived from *\*qēu-* in No. 7 in the sense 'set in motion, shake,' whence 'beat,' etc., in the foregoing. This meaning develops again and again in the enlarged bases, either from 'shake, drive, thrust' or 'cause to fall, fell,' or else secondarily from a word meaning 'bunch, club, cudgel.' Compare the following: Czech *kývati* 'bewegen, schütteln,' OE. *hīenan* 'fell, strike down; ill-treat, afflict; insult'; MHG. *hūren* 'kauern,' *behūren* 'knicken, zertreten'; Skt. *cōdati* 'treibt an, drängt,' MHG. *hotzen* 'schütteln, in Bewegung setzen,' Pruss. *hutzen* 'schlagen, schelten,' ON. *huða* 'durchbohren'; Lith. *kutėti* 'aufrütteln,' Lat. *quatio* 'shake: beat, strike; break in pieces, shatter,' Gr. *παράσσω* 'beat, knock, strike, smite' (cf. No. 13), Du. dial. *hodderen* 'thump, bang, whack.'

20. A large number of words meaning 'lament, wail, howl, clatter, chatter,' etc., occur as derivatives of a root *\*qēu-*, *qōu-*, *qəu-*. Many of these no doubt are onomatopoetic. But first there must have been a starting-point to cause association with such a base to express the meaning 'howl' or 'wail.' Now the base *\*qēu-*, *qōu-* 'shake, beat' could give 'rattle, clatter' or 'slam, bang,' and from these secondary onomatopoetic words might be formed. But to class every group of words meaning 'lament, murmur, weep,' etc., as "lautnachahmend" is overworking the term, especially as such words may arise in a great variety of ways. This variety is illustrated by the following examples.

a) Bulg. *čávka* 'Dohle' (*\*qēu-*); Skt. *kāuti* 'schreit' (*\*qōu-*), Russ. *kávat'* 'stark husten,' *kávka* 'Frosch,' dial. 'Dohle'; LRuss. *kováty* 'schreien, vom Kuckuck' (*\*qəu-*); OHG. *hūwo* 'Eule,' *hūwila* idem, *hiuwilōn* 'jubeln,' MHG. *hiulen* 'heulen,' and many others.

This can very well be the root \**qēu-* ‘move back and forth, shake, whirl,’ whence ‘whiz, whirl; rattle, clatter,’ etc. Compare especially Czech *kývati* ‘bewegen, schütteln,’ and the following.

b) Whether related or not, the same meaning underlies the following: Dan. *hvirre* ‘(um)drehen,’ NE. *whir* ‘move quickly with a buzzing sound, whiz,’ *whiz, whisk, wish*, Dan. *hviske* ‘flüstern, zischeln,’ ON. *húskra, húsla* idem, OE. *hwiscettan* ‘squeak,’ *hwistlian* ‘whistle,’ *hwæstrian* ‘whisper, murmur,’ *hwisprian* idem, OHG. *hwispalōn* ‘flüstern, zischeln,’ Norw. *kvispa* ‘swing a thing rapidly around so that it whizzes,’ *kvisma* ‘revolve rapidly, whirl’; ON. *huim* ‘a quick and unsteady movement,’ *huima* ‘look furtively, wander with the eyes,’ Scotch *whimmer* ‘whimper,’ NHG. *wimmern*, Russ. dial. *kuĩmũ* ‘Stotternder, Taubstummer’; ON. *hútna* ‘whiz, whistle,’ OE. *hwīnan* ‘make a shrill sound,’ NE. *whine*; NE. dial. *whid* ‘whisk, scud,’ *whidder* ‘shake, tremble; whiz’ (No. 17b).

c) MDu. *hotten* ‘shake,’ Swiss *hotzen* ‘sich schaukelnd auf und nieder bewegen; sich zusammenziehen, krümmen vor Lachen,’ NE. dial. *hott* ‘move by jerks; shake with laughter,’ *hotter* ‘move unsteadily or awkwardly; hobble, totter; shudder, shiver; shake with laughter; talk indistinctly, mumble,’ *hutter* ‘stammer, stutter, speak with difficulty,’ Swiss *hotteren* ‘rütteln; wanken, hinken, stolpern; schüttelnd lachen,’ *hutteren* ‘cacabare’; Lith. *kuťėti* ‘aufrütteln,’ Lat. *quatio* ‘shake, beat,’ Gr. *παραγος* ‘clattering, clashing, dashing, plashing, rattling,’ Lith. *kvatėnti* ‘laut lachen,’ Gr. *κωτίλος* ‘chattering, prattling, twittering.’ Cf. Nos. 12, 13.

d) Skt. *cōpati* ‘bewegt sich, rührt sich,’ *kúpyati* ‘gerät in Wallung, zürnt, wird erschüttert,’ Lith. *kūpūti* ‘fortgesetzt schwer atmen, mit Heben der Brust,’ Goth. *hiufan* (pant, sob) ‘lament,’ OE. *hēofan* idem, *hēofian* ‘lament, weep; tr. bewail,’ *hēafian* idem, *hēof, hēaf* ‘lamentation, mourning,’ NE. dial. *huff* ‘blow, puff; breathe heavily, pant; swell, puff up; become angry, rage,’ *hubble* ‘stir, bustle, confusion, noise, tumult,’ Du. *hobbelen* ‘schaukeln, stolpern, stottern.’ Cf. No. 17e.

e) LRuss. *kýsnuty* ‘gären: sauer werden; weinen,’ Bulg. *kisati* ‘gären, wallen, sieden,’ *kìsati* ‘sich zum Weinen anschicken,’ Slov. *kisati* ‘säuern,’ -se ‘ein saures Gesicht machen, trotzig weinen.’ Cf. No. 17h.

f) ChSl. *po-kyti* 'den Kopf schütteln,' *po-kymati* 'nuere,' LRuss. *kuńáty* 'nicken; hocken; saumselig sein' (Nos. 1, 2): LRuss. *kujáty* 'säumen, hocken,' *kujá* 'Murrkopf,' Slov. *kújati se* 'sich weigern, schmollen, mucken,' *kújavac* 'Trotzkopf,' OBulg. *kujati* 'murren' (incorrectly referred by Berneker, 638, to LRuss. *kováty* 'schreien, vom Kuckuck,' Skt. *kāúti* 'schreit,' etc.), Norw. dial. *hýma* 'være døsige; være vranten,' 'dumm, duseelig sein; mürrisch sein,' 'be dumpish, doze; be morose.' For meaning compare NHG. *mucken* (Weigand<sup>5</sup>, II, 224); dial. (nösn.) *backn* 'sich verstecken'; (moselfr.) *backən* 'schmollen, mürrisch sein.'

g) MHG. *hüren* 'kauern,' NHG. Swiss *hüren* 'kauern, geduckt sitzen; abgeschwächt, ohne genaue Bezeichnung bestimmter Stellung oder Lage des Körpers, mit dem Nebengebriß der Müßigkeit, Schwäche, Niedergeschlagenheit, Verstimmung, Schmollen': MLG. *hüren* 'winseln, schreien,' OE. *horian* 'cry out.' Cf. No. 5.

h) Skt. *kucāti*, *kuńcate* 'zieht sich zusammen, krümmt sich,' Slov. *kvěciti* 'krümmen, biegen,' Pol. *kwękać* 'kränkeln: stöhnen, ächzen,' *kwękacz* 'kränkelder, stöhnender Mensch,' NE. dial. *whinge* 'whine' (OE. \**hwengan*, or a blend of *whine* and *cringe*?); Serb.-Cr. *čućiati* 'kauern,' Slovak. *čućiati* 'sich bergen': Bulg.: *kúkam* (draw back) 'lebe einsam, stehe allein,' *kúkaven* 'traurig,' Slov. *kúkati* 'traurig sein,' *kúkav* 'traurig, elend' (Gr. *kakós* 'low, vile; wretched, sad'), Serb.-Cr. *kūkav* 'unglücklich, traurig,' *kūkati* 'wehklagen,' Russ. *kúkat'* 'murren, mucksen,' *s-kuka* 'üble Laune, Missbehagen, Langeweile,' *s-kúčnyj* 'langweilig, traurig' (dial.), *kucno* 'bange,' *s-kucát'* 'betrübt sein, sich sehnen wonach,' *s-kúciť* 'fortwährend winseln,' Slov. *s-kúćiati* 'ächzen, winseln,' etc.

These with other words which may properly be regarded as secondary onomatopoetic formations are given by Berneker, I, 639, 644 f. as a "Schallsippe." They are plainly from the primary meaning 'draw back; droop,' as in *trauern*, *traurig*. The following closely related words show the corresponding transitive meanings: 'bend down, press, oppress, afflict.'

Slov. *s-kúčiti* 'beugen,' Pol. *do-kuczyć*, *-kuczać* 'jem. zusetzen, plagen, peinigen,' *do-kuczliwy* 'empfindlich, schmerzhaft, lästig,' Serb.-Cr. *s-kućiati* 'zusetzen, in die Enge treiben,' LRuss. *kúcyty*, *do-kućaty* 'jem. mit Zureden belästigen.' Cf. No. 7.

i) LRuss. *kývaty* ‘schütteln, winken,’ *kyv* ‘Locken; Drohen’ (No. 1). Here the idea of threatening as well as of alluring comes directly from ‘shaking (the hand or fist at one); motioning, beckoning.’

j) Goth. *haunjan* ‘ταπεινοῦν, niedrig machen,’ OE. *hīenan* ‘fell, strike down; ill-treat, injure, destroy; humble, humiliate; treat with contempt, insult; condemn,’ OHG. *hōnen* ‘schmähen,’ NHG. *höhnēn*. Cf. No. 2.

k) Russ.-ChSl. *po-kyjō* ‘nod,’ LRuss. *kujáty* ‘nicken, schläfrig sein; hocken,’ base \**qǔ̃ō-*, *qui-* ‘crouch, cower; tr. fell, beat down, oppress, afflict’: OSwed. *hwīn* ‘molestia,’ OE. *ā-hwānan* ‘vex, tease, grieve,’ ‘quälen, betrüben,’ *ā-hwāned* ‘afflicted, sad’; Upper Sorb. *čvilić* ‘quälen,’ LRuss. *čvīltyty* ‘geisseln, schlagen,’ Slov. *cvěliti* ‘quälen, betrüben,’ *cvīliti* ‘winseln, quieken,’ ChSl. *cviliti* ‘κλαυθμυρίζεσθαι, weinen,’ *cvěliti* ‘weinen machen,’ Russ. dial. *cvělīt* ‘quälen, zergen; zum Weinen bringen,’ Bulg. *cvīl’ŭ* ‘klage; wiehere,’ Serb.-Cr. *cvīljeti* ‘wehklagen.’

l) OBulg. *po-kyvati* ‘κινεῖν, σαλεύειν,’ Czech *kývati* ‘winken, nicken, wedeln, bewegen, schütteln,’ *o-kouněti se* ‘zaudern, tändeln, zögern’ (Nos. 1, 2): Lett. *kawēt* ‘aufhalten, hindern, (die Zeit) vertreiben; zögern, zaudern,’ Lat. *cavilla* (Zupfen, teasing) ‘raillery, jesting, scoffing; quibbling, sophistry,’ *cavillor* ‘censure, criticize, satirize; quibble,’ Lett. *kaulēt* ‘dingen, feilschen,’ *kauletis* ‘mit einander dingen, feilschen,’ *pa-k.* ‘sich die Zeit vertreiben,’ Lith. *kaūlyti* ‘unaufhörlich bitten; zanken, streiten.’ For meaning compare OE. *tāsan* ‘pull to pieces, tease (wool),’ NE. *tease* ‘vex, annoy, disturb, or irritate by silly trifling, or by jests and raillery; plague with questions, importunity, insinuations, or the like,’ ‘necken, hänseln, quälen; unaufhörlich bitten, belästigen.’

m) Skt. *cōdati* ‘treibt an, drängt,’ ChSl. *kuditi* ‘tadeln, schmähen,’ Gr. *κνδάζω* ‘revile, abuse,’ OSwed. *hȳta* ‘threaten,’ Goth. *hwōtjan* idem; ON. *huáta* ‘durchbohren,’ OS. *farhwātan* ‘verfluchen,’ MHG. *verwāzen* ‘verstossen: verderben; verfluchen’; MDu. *hotten* ‘shake,’ MHG. *hotzen* ‘schütteln, in Bewegung setzen,’ NHG. Pruss. *hutzen* ‘schlagen, schelten,’ Swab. *hützen* ‘hetzen, treiben,’ *hutzlen* ‘aus-spotten, foppen’; Lith. *kučėti* ‘aufrütteln,’ OE. *hūdenian* ‘shake,’

Swiss *hudlen* 'schütteln, rütteln und damit zerstören; höhnen, hart behandeln; zanken, schimpfen.' Cf. No. 12.

n) Skt. *kuṣḍti* 'reißt, zerrt, zwickt, knetet': OE. *hosp* 'insult, contempt,' *hūsc* 'mockery, insult,' etc. Cf. No. 16d.

o) MHG. *wepfen* 'hüpfen, springen,' Gr. *κυβισσάω* 'tumble head-long,' Lat. *incumbo* 'rush upon, fall upon,' OE. *hwōpan* 'threaten.' Cf. No. 9.

FRANCIS A. WOOD

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO